

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6193

號三十九百零六年六月七日

精光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1877.

三拜禮

號三月十英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ARRIVALS.

October 2, FU-YUAN, Chinese steamer, 920 A.M., Canton, 1st September, General C. M. S. N. Co.

October 2, W. E. GIBBONS, British bark, 534, G. Gallahad, Bangkok 9th Sept.

Rice, Wm. POSTAL & CO., Rice.

October 2, PICCOLA, German bark, 938, C. Grate, Newchow 10th Sept., Beaufort & CO.

October 2, ANUBO, British str., 973, W. J. Brown, Saigon 26th September, Rice, A. MacG. HEATON.

October 2, GUSTAV ADOLPH, German bark, 272, J. Neumann, Newchow, 20th Sept., Capt. BEAUS, Ed., SCHLEISSNER & CO.

October 2, MARIE LOUISE, French bark, 495, S. Guilla, Bangkok 10th September.

Rice and General - CANTRELL & CO.

October 2, AMY, British str., 973, W. J. Brown, Saigon 26th September, Rice.

October 2, GUSTAV ADOLPH, German bark, 272, J. Neumann, Newchow, 20th Sept., Capt. BEAUS, Ed., SCHLEISSNER & CO.

October 2, MARIE LOUISE, French bark, 495, S. Guilla, Bangkok 10th September.

Rice and General - CANTRELL & CO.

October 2, HO-CHIEN, Chinese gunboat, Foochow 2nd October.

October 2, CAIMOS, British steamer, W. S. Carter, Saigon 1st October, Ballast - China.

October 2, MIASION, American 3-m. str., 484, L. H. SOULE, Haiphong 13th Sept.

Rice, Ed. SCHLEISSNER & CO.

October 2, MOSQUERO, British gunboat, Ileut-Com. R. Paul, Foochow 30th Sept.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 3RD.

Fu-ien, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Pendo, British steamer, for Amoy.

Viscount McDuff, British str., for Haiphong.

Samson's Bride, Sam. bark, for Bangkok.

Gaelic, British steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Osaka, British bark, for Guam.

Northampton, British str., for Singapore.

Xeo, British steamer, for East Coast.

Annie S. Hall, Amer. str., for Newchow.

DEPARTURES.

October 2, VENIAN, Brit. ship, from Amoy.

October 2, TIGER, French str., from Yoko-

hama.

October 2, OULWELL, British gun-vessel, for Amoy.

October 2, AVA, French str., for Shanghai.

October 2, ALEXANDRA, British steamer, for Hol-

loway and Haiphong.

October 2, TAIWAN, British str., for Amoy and Tamsui.

October 2, YESSO, British steamer, for East Coast.

October 2, GAELIC, British str., for Yoko-

hama and San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Amboyna str., from Saigon -

66 Chinese.

For Marie Louise, from Bangkok -

2 Chinese.

For M. M. S. Mosquito, from Foochow -

Dr. O'Sullivan, R.N.

DEPARTED.

For Gaelic, str., for Yokohama and San Fran-

cisco.

For Yokohama - 3 Chinese. For San Fran-

cisco - 88 Chinese. For Liverpool - Mr. Ernest

Dewson.

For Tigris, str., for Yokohama -

Mrs. Sutton, 4 children, and servant, Messrs.

Lindau, Bookbair, Harry, and Peterkin.

For Astur, str., for Shanghai -

Sister Antoinette, Josephine, Françoise, Mar-

garet, Melitta, and Cecilia. Messrs. Stan-

ford, Roberts, Jean, Singapoo, Vio, Proaco,

School, and Palits.

For Yesso, str., for East Coast -

1 Calan and 180 Chinese.

For Tamsui, str., for Amoy, &c. -

20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Pendo, str., for Shanghai -

100 Chinese.

For Pendo, str., for Saigon -

150 Chinese.

For Samson's Bride, for Bangkok -

20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark W. E. Gladstone reports left

Bangkok on 9th September, and had fine wea-

ther throughout.

The British gunboat Mongolia reports left

Bangkok on 10th September, and had moderate

N.E. and N. Easterly winds and fine weather

throughout the passage.

The British steamship Ambrose reports left

Newchow on 18th September, and had fresh N.E.

breeze and high head sea throughout the passage.

The American 3-masted steamer Mignon re-

ports left Haiphong on 13th September, and had light

S.E. winds in the Gulf of Tonquin and fine

weather.

The German bark Piccione reports left

Saigon on 18th September, and had Southerly

winds and fine weather to Shantung Promontory;

from thence heavy N.W. gale for 12 hours;

after which moderate North and N.E. winds and

fine weather.

The British steamship Concorde reports left

Swatow on 1st October. From Swatow to

Breaker Point high N.W. winds; from thence

to port moderate N.E. and N.E. winds and

fine weather. In Swatow, Chinese gunboat

Chen-to, and steamers Phatshieh, Lee-qua, and

Foochow.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

September 27, ARRIVALS.

Navy, British str., from Coast Ports.

20, Yeso, British steamer, from Hongkong.

21, Flinshie, British str., from Hongkong.

22, Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.

23, Taiwan, British str., from Coast Ports.

25, Swatow, British steamer, from Shanghai.

September 27, DEPARTURES.

1, The Undersigned Agents for the above

Company are prepared to GRANT IN-

SURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-

class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAWAII.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-

pany, CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

SHIPPIERS to the low rates of Premium

charged for all stoker risks, besides which a

Brokerage of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) will be

allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Foochow Office, 1876.

THE SCOTTSIDE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-

pany, CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION OF

SHIPPIERS to the low rates of Premium

charged for all stoker risks, besides which a

Brokerage of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) will be

allowed upon Insurance effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, Foochow Office, 1876.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Undersigned Agents for the above

Company are prepared to GRANT IN-

SURANCES to the extent of \$100,000, on first-

class risks at current rates.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Im-

perial Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of As-

sociation, Two-thirds of the Profits are di-

vided annually to Contributors, whether Share-

holders or not, in proportion to the net amount

of Premium contributed by each, the remaining

part being carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS in PREMISES, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, suitable for Offices or Private Dwelling.

Apply to JESUITUS LEMBLE & CO., Hongkong, 2nd October, 1877. [1877]

NOTICE.

FROM The Date Mr. EDWARD SHIP-

PAIRD and Mr. M. W. GREENE are

authorized to SIGN the NAME of our Firm

for presentation to FOOCHEW, and Mr. F. E.

ELLIOTT & AMOY.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, 1st June, 1877. [1877]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day established myself at the

Port of TAKOW and TAIWANFO, FORMOSA,

GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMIS-

SION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of

JULIUS MANNICH & CO.

Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1877]

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD SHIP-PAIRD will conduct the

BUSINESS of our Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

Apply to R. H. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Officers and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1877. [1877]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.

F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from

This Day.

F. BLACKHAD & CO.

Apply to JESUITUS LEMBLE & CO., Hongkong, 2nd October, 1877. [1877]

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS; PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DENTISTS, SURGEONS, and AERATED WATER MAKERS, SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPUTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, OCTOBER 3RD, 1877.

The remarks made by the Chief Justice on Monday, in passing sentence on the prisoners tried at the last Criminal Sessions, are calculated to cause some surprise. It had apparently not occurred to anyone before, certainly not to the public generally, that the Ordinance enacting that the Court "may" order male offenders in cases of violence to be whipped publicly or privately, the court necessarily must order them to be whipped, and that publicly, but such is the decision to which Sir John Smart has come, no doubt after very careful consideration. The argument by which he has arrived at this conclusion is unimpeachable, yet it is one that would only occur to a legal mind.

Having looked at the authorities I find the rule to be that "a current of decisions or of judicial exercise of discretion constitutes a bond on his discretion as by an iron rule." The rule is an excellent one, because we are each particular administrator of the law to act entirely on our own discretion, regardless of precedents, many anomalies would arise which would not be calculated to increase the respect entertained for the bench, as they frequently do at home in magisterial decisions, one knot of county magistrates sending a man to prison for what another knot would probably only mulct him in a small fine. The Chief Justice of Hongkong, however, relieves himself of the precedents established during the dozen years in which flogging has been inflicted on desperate criminals in this colony. It was evidently not distasteful to his Lordship to order the audacious and reckless men who were brought before him on Monday to be flogged, and there can only be one opinion as to the advisability of inflicting corporal punishment on a youth described as sixteen, who has already undergone one sentence for manslaughter, and has now been convicted of a highway robbery in a public street almost at midday, being armed with a dagger, which "he" was evidently prepared to use should occasion arise. It remains now to be seen whether His Excellency the Governor will go the length of remitting the major portion of the sentences passed on all such men as these. It would be a most injudicious course, and it is almost inconceivable that Mr. Hennessy will adopt it. The modus operandi of the punishment is altogether a separate question, and one which it is desirable should be fully and fairly discussed. We are inclined to agree with the Governor and Colonial Surgeon that it is preferable to flog the man on the breast instead of the back. All that is desired is to inflict pain on the offender sufficiently acute to leave a vivid remembrance which will act as a deterrent when the criminal regains his liberty. It is the duty of the State to see that the criminals do not permanently suffer in health by the punishments inflicted, and if flogging on the back does occasion, or even a danger of its occurring, permanent injury to health, not another man ought to be so flogged. There is no such danger, it would appear, to be apprehended from flogging on the breast; therefore in future let the flogging be inflicted or what an ancient divine described as "that part of the body provided by a gracious Providence for purposes of punishment." We should also be glad to see the publicity of the flogging done away with. No one who has seen the disgusting sight of a public flogging at the whipping post can imagine that it induces a good effect in the spectators. Mr. Justice Snowden has well expressed the sound view on this subject in his observations on the general question of flogging, submitted to the Governor's request. He says—"I have long been of opinion that the public exhibition of painful punishments is of very doubtful value. If the man punished suffers severely, the lookers on, imperfectly acquainted with the reasons for the punishment, in him only the victim of supererogatory force, and are apt to sympathise with him, instead of with the law, and the pitiable lards rather than deter. If he bears the punishment with hardened heart without flinching, the admiration of the crowd is excited, and the punishment thought lightly of." It was on similar considerations that public executions were done away with in England, and we should be glad to see the same course followed here, both in regard to executions and floggings. The sentences are passed publicly, and the simple knowledge that they are faithfully carried out is calculated to excite more awe in the minds of the populace than the sight of the repulsive and demoralising details of the punishments.

It is right that the public should have some means of information as to the matter, and of course representatives of the Press, foreign and native, would be admitted as at home.

As to the desirability of flogging as a punishment, we have heard of no one expressing an adverse opinion with the exception of His Excellency, who seems to

stand entirely alone in the matter. The end to be aimed at in the treatment of prisoners is to turn them out of the gaol healthy and honest. In the attainment of the latter state, corporal punishment forms an important factor, but in order that the former may not be interfered with the flogging ought to be of such a nature that its physical effects are only temporary. The Chief Justice has compiled statistics of the number of sentences of which flogging formed a part, and his figures certainly point in a very different direction from those which Mr. Hennessy quoted to the Legislative Council the other day. Since the Ordinance was passed in 1865, twelve years ago, one hundred and eighty-three men have been sentenced by the Supreme Court to be whipped, and of this number seventy-four, nearly one half, were sentenced within the first sixteen months. Latterly these punishments have become more rare, and in 1875 one man only was flogged, in 1876 two, and the same number in the first six months of the present year. It is impossible to believe that this vast difference can be accounted for by the different exercise of discretion on the part of the successive judges, because we believe that a reference to the records would show that the cases in which flogging formed part of the sentence all belong to the same class. The only deviation we have noticed in this respect is a diminution laterally in the number of strokes ordered. The obvious inference to be drawn from the Chief Justice's figures is, then, that the introduction of flogging at once caused a sensible diminution in the number of cases calling for its infliction, as at home it did in the garrisoning cases. More valuable evidence of the deterrent nature of the punishment than figures—which often take surprising jumps up and down, for no reason can be assigned—will be found in the Victoria, which increased his distance so far as it was possible to make a comparison. Schlutzkoff's loss was won by the word "go" was given, and the boats started perfectly level. The Thistle fell behind from the first and ultimately gave up, losing it a match between Walker's men and Schlutzkoff's, and a very close one if proved. Both crews at once pulled hard, and the boats were soon side by side, together the whole way. The first half of the distance was made, the second half increased, and so on. Walker had increased his lead, and the crew of the Thistle had increased his. The race was remanded until the 4th instant.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

George Herbert Hamilton, an engineer, was arrested on October 1st, charged with having on board a steamer, the "Pamela," a quantity of opium, and with attempting to smuggle it into the colony. He was remanded until the 4th instant.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Ramon Mercado, of Manila, was charged with having on board a ship in the port of Manila, a quantity of opium, and with attempting to smuggle it into the colony. He was remanded until the 4th instant.

INANITY.

Ramon Mercado, of Manila, was charged with having on board a ship in the port of Manila, a quantity of opium, and with attempting to smuggle it into the colony. He was remanded until the 4th instant.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

John Malins, of London, and Morris, of San Francisco, were remanded until the 4th instant.

SHIPWRECK.

Shortly after half-past five the river boats were in full sail from the Victoria towards the Victoria outside. "There being no response to the start of "Are you ready?" the word "go" was given, and the boats started

AQUATICS.

A sculling competition race was rowed yesterday afternoon, the course being from the Garden and Circular Comptoirs pier to the bath houses, a distance of about half-a-mile. The breeze during the afternoon died away just before the start, and the water was tolerably smooth. The crews were as follow:

VICTORY.	
D. C. Trower	1
J. K. Evans	2
Borchard	3
Walter	(stroke)
A. J. Lewis	(cox.)
Times, 4 min. 5 sec.	
SYLPH.	
G. V. Smith	1
Trall	2
E. G. Cope	3
Schultz	(stroke)
Bovis	(cox.)
Times, 4 min. 5 sec.	

SYLPH.

Hynes

Bloeg

Shaw

Davidson

(stroke)

McDowell

(stroke)

Wright

Short

Wright

Short</p

EXTRACTS.

TO HERMIONE.

What shall I liken unto thee?

A lily bright,

Whose virgin purity and grace,

Full in the bough, as doth thy face.

With all delight.

What shall I liken unto thee?

A blushing rose,

Which, redolent of fragrance mere,

Had opened to the summer air.

All sweetness grows.

What shall I liken unto thee?

Some glorious star,

Which, hung aloft at eventide,

Shows its mild radiance every side.

Both near and far.

Not such comparison is vain,

For three all three,

Lily and star, and rose so fair,

In radiance, and sweeteness rare,

Must yield to thee.

Methinks,

THE BULGARIAN HYMN.

Day and night writes a correspondent

of the Standard, the river murmur tumbling

over a wavy mountain's base; day and night

but especially of this hour, frogs twit and

croak in such a chorus that one must speak

loud to hear above their din. The sound

is not quite that to which we are used in

England, much louder sustained and more

musical, but a naissante incomparably greater.

There are worse noises in Tigris, however;

Lo! a gentleman, inspired by the moonlight,

has struck up the Bulgarian-Hymn. While

looking over the prospect I have described,

he has the ardency to intone his national

song. We have all been told that the

Bulgarian ballads are quite unequalled by

anything later than the Homeric series. It

may be so; I would not give an opinion on a

subject of which I know nothing. But there

is a very old French proverb, "A homme mentir

et tout le diable le faire," and I feel the utmost

suspicion of these critics and translators who

tell us marvels of unknown tongues. I

once met a savant who declared that the

Nasional dialect of the Toltec speech was on

— for I know not — the most perfect form

of language; and I vigorously abstained from

arguing the point. But no man can hear

whom he cannot understand; and though the

gentleman next door be reciting words that

burn, I say, give me the frogs! — Who would

fancy to him, "Silence, and let us hear the

sweet harmonies of the Batrachian?" I do

not recollect to have suffered from such pro-

longed and inexorable music of the nose since

I cruised in the China seas. The "Herr

Professor" of whom you may remember to

have heard at Parischein during the war last

year, could out-howl most dogs on a moon-

light night, when a sufficient crowd of ad-

mirers exalted him to his best nasal "stom."

But my unknown Bulgarian could beat him

by a nose. I shall go to bed and dream that

I am whippet-in to a large pack on a shiny

night.

RUSSIAN RULE IN THE CAUCASUS.

It is not a century yet since the races of

the Caucasus were so many tribes of brigands

continually warring with one another and

despoiling the land. This state of insen-

sibility has come since Georgia became Russian

territory. Russian rule, according to Mr.

Oliver, whom Mrs. Freshfield lately quoted in

"The Times" as a hostile witness, "has been

extremely effective in improving the material con-

dition and in developing the internal resources

of the country." In my view, the apogee

which Russell stands good for the Russian in holding

India is reached when the Caucasus is

inseparably joined to it.

Joining one of the parties, we find ourselves

in the middle of the Hague, and crossing at least

two or three minutes of a place is lost. Every two or three minutes the trains continue to empty the town in this way, and rather northwards through the avenues of lines carrying the citizens to their beloved *safes* on the sands. Joining

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two or three minutes of a place is lost. Every two or three minutes the trains continue to empty the town in this way, and rather northwards through the avenues of lines carrying the citizens to their beloved *safes* on the sands. Joining

one of the parties, we find ourselves

in the middle of the Hague, and crossing at least

two or three